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Abstract

This is a guideline for preparing papers for Communications in Science and Technology in Microsoft Word. Please do not alter the formatting and style layout as well as font sizes given in this template. In the author field, full names of author are preferred, but not required. The abstract should briefly state the problem or purpose of the research, indicate the methodology used, summarize the principal findings and major conclusions. This should be no more than 150 words. All symbols used should be clearly defined and references are not cited here. The names of heading in this template can be modified if necessary, except the Introduction.

Keywords: Provide 2-5 keywords here (separated by semicolons ;). These are intended to aid the reader in literature retrieval.

1.

(10 pt) Start your main text with Introduction. It should provide the background of the research and state the purpose of the research. The authors allow readers outside of the field to understand the purpose of the study. The introduction should include appropriate citations of previous and relevant works. This should be no more than 650 words.

The paragraphs could continue from here. Please make sure that you use as much as possible normal fonts in your text. Special fonts, such as fonts used in the Far East (Japanese, Chinese, Korean, etc.) may cause problems during processing. To avoid unnecessary errors, you are strongly advised to use the 'spellchecker' function of MS Word.

2. Materials and Methods

Describe the method you use in your research here. Remember that replication is required for scientific progress, so your description must provide sufficient information to allow readers to perform similar experiments or calculations.

2.1. Subheading

Paragraphs could be separated by headings, subheadings, images and formulae. Section headings should be left justified, with the first letter capitalized and numbered consecutively. The section headings are arranged by numbers, bold and 10 pt. Sub-section headings should be in capital and lower-case italic letters, numbered 2.1, 2.2, etc, and left justified, with second and subsequent lines indented.

2.2. Equations

Number equations consecutively with Arabic numerals in parentheses. Equation numbers are on the right hand side of the page (if referred to explicitly in the text) using a right tab stop. Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. See Eq. (1) for example.

$$y = \alpha x + \beta \quad (1)$$

They should also be separated from the surrounding text by one space. Use "(1)", not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)", except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is . . ."

3. Results and Discussion

Present and elaborate your research results here. Although not everything need be disclosed, a good paper must contain new, useable, and fully described information. Authors should expect to be challenged by reviewers if the results are not supported by adequate data and critical details.

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3.1. Tables

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Headings should be placed above tables, centered. Only

horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Tables could fit in 8.5 cm (1 column) or 17.5 cm (2 columns). Table 1 is an example which may be useful. Large tables may span across both columns.

Table 1. An example of a table

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
Item a	0.01	0.20
Item b	0.56	0.34
Item c	0.67	0.78

3.2. *Figures*

All figures, including photographs, schemas, graphs, charts and diagrams, should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,...n). Authors are required to ensure that all figures are in good quality and acceptable resolution. Figures must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Lettering and symbols should be clearly defined either in the caption or in a legend provided as part of the figure. Figures should be as close as possible to the first reference to them in the paper. The figure number and caption should be typed below the illustration in 9pt and centered. Figures could fit in 8.5 cm (1 column) or 17.5 cm (2 columns). Fig. 1 gives an example. Large figures may span across both columns

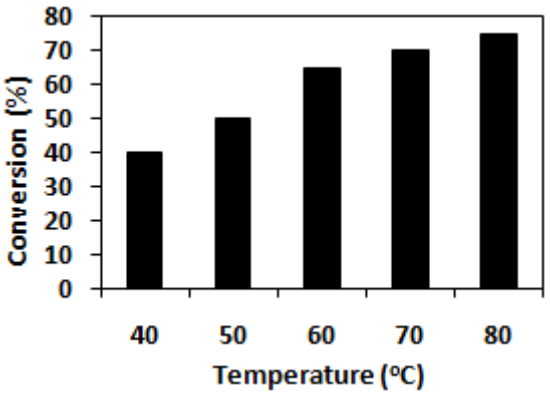

Fig. 1. Example of figure

3.3. *Multipart figures*

If you have two or more sub-images in a figure, these may be placed side-by-side, if possible, to save space. Otherwise, they can be stacked. See Fig. 2 for example.

Fig. 2. Example for figure with two sub-figure: (a) first -sub-figure; (b) second sub-figure

4. Conclusion

The conclusion is placed here. A conclusion reviews the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement and the Reference headings are in bold but without numbering. Type your acknowledgement here if you have one. Otherwise, delete it.

References

All references should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are mentioned in the text. Indicate references by numbers in the text. In the text the number of the reference should be given in square brackets [1]. A complete list of those references should appear at the end of the manuscript. For a reference with more than 6 authors, the first 6 should be listed followed by "et al.". Below are some examples.

1. G. Allen, et al., The castus code: A problem solving environment for the grid, High Performance Distributed Computing, 9th Int. Sympos., Pittsburgh, PA, USA, 2000, pp. 253-260.
2. P. Alvira, E. Tomas-Pejo, M. Ballesteros and M. J. Negro, *Pretreatment technologies for an efficient bioethanol production process based on enzymatic hydrolisis: A review*, Bioresour. Technol. 101 (2010) 4851-4861.
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4. T. Basten, *In terms of nets: system design with petri nets and process algebra*, Ph.D. Thesis, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands, 1998.
5. D. L. Eaton, *Porous glass support material*, US Patent No. 3 904 422 (1975).